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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2111.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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ON LAND MATTERS

Official Letters Between Wash- ington and Hawaii.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Text of the Correspondence Heretofore
Had on Various Appointments,
Land Patents, Etc.

The following is a part of the corre-
spondence between the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment and the Executive in Wash-
ington on the subject of the sale of
public lands.

The Hawaiian Government, after the
act of annexation was passed, and on
August 6, 1899, requested the Execu-
tive in Washington to answer the fol-
lowing questions:

QUESTIONS.

1. Should not vacancies occurring in
the offices of Hawaiian Government
officials, by expiration of term, death or
resignation, be filled by appointment,
as provided by the laws of Hawaii?

The manner of appointment of such
officers and their term of office is pro-
vided by law. As a rule, officers in
each bureau are appointed by the head
of the bureau, with the approval of
the head of the Department. The heads
of bureaus are appointed by the heads
of Departments, with the approval of
the President. The President, with the
approval of the Senate, appoints the
members of the Cabinet, the Judges of
the Supreme and Circuit Courts and
Auditor General; also members of the
Board of Health, Board of Education,
Board of Immigration, Board of Pris-
oners, Inspectors, and any other boards of
a like character, and the District Mag-
istrates. (Article 26 Constitution.)

Should a District Magistrate, a police
officer, a jailor, or any other subordinate
officer die or resign, should not the
vacancy be filled by appointment
under the laws of Hawaii?

2. What shall Mr. Dole's title be?
Should he not continue to sign as
President of the Republic of Hawaii?

3. Should not President Dole continue
to execute land patents and deeds in
the ordinary dealing with Govern-
ment lands under the Hawaiian land
laws?

The instruction referred to was in
answer to the following question:

"Should not President Dole continue
to execute land patents and deeds in
the ordinary dealing with Govern-
ment lands under the Hawaiian land
laws?"

The reply is as follows:

"Resolution provides that land laws
of United States shall not apply to
public lands in Hawaii, and that mu-
nicipal legislation of Hawaii generally
shall remain in force. Mr. Dole may
for time being sign as President of the
Republic of Hawaii."

A copy of all the questions asked at
that time (August 6, 1899), and the
answers thereto is enclosed herewith
as Appendix "A."

It is felt that the above instructions
were of important value to the inter-
ests of this country, as the cessation
of all land transfers by the Govern-
ment would have caused great distress
and pecuniary loss to many private in-
dividuals and to a few corporations,
and have brought the Government policy
of settling individuals on small
holdings to a full stop.

By reference to Appendix "B" it will
be found that out of the total of 149
transfers there are but 12 cash sales,
most of which were made to sugar
corporations. All of the rest, except
an exchange for road purposes, were
made to small holders, most of whom
were living or intending to live on the
lands so transferred, and all for a part
consideration of improvement or resi-
dence or both.

It is hardly necessary to call your
attention to the serious embarrass-
ment which all of these parties would
suffer should it be decided that all of
the instruments by which they hold
their lands are unauthorized.

While the Government has no doubt
of its authority for the transfers men-
tioned, and for generally executing the
land legislation of Hawaii, it has put
off the sales protested against until
the 4th of November next, in order to
give time for an expression from
Washington before finally acting upon
the matter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obe-
dient servant.

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

Special Agent of the United States.

Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Minister of
Foreign Affairs, Honolulu.—Sir: Re-
ferred to the interrogatories pro-
founded by your Government and
transmitted by me to Washington, I
have the honor to inform you that I am
in receipt of a telegraphic reply from
the Secretary of State replying to the
same, from which, for your information,
I beg to quote as follows:

"Vacancies in appointive offices will,
as a rule, be filled as heretofore, but an
oath of allegiance to the United States
will be required.

"Resolution provides that land laws
of the United States shall not apply to
public lands in Hawaii, AND THAT
MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION OF HAWAII
GENERALLY SHALL REMAIN
IN FORCE.

"Mr. Dole may, for the time being,
sign as President of the Republic of
Hawaii, and processes may run as
heretofore. The use of the word Re-
public does not necessarily imply inde-
pendence.

"Particular questions will be decid-
ed as they arise."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obe-
dient servant.

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

Special Agent of the United States.

From this time the Government, under
these instructions, proceeded to deal with
lands as it had hitherto done, until the
Assistant Secretary of State addressed a communication to this
Government, calling its attention to the
protests of the "squatters" upon
lands in Hawaii, against the sale of
Government lands, but this letter in no
way defined the position of the Executive
in Washington upon the matter of selling
public lands. To this letter a reply was sent, dated Septem-
ber 1, 1899, defining the position of this
Government. [This letter could
not have reached Washington city be-
fore the 13th of September.] On the
11th of September the Executive order
was issued, forbidding the sale of
lands.

The letter of the Attorney General

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FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

Under instructions of the Department of State, Washington,
D. C., dated Sept. 13th, 1899, the following Executive Order is
published for the information of whom it may concern.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Sept. 28th, 1899.

By the President of the United States of America.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The President of the United States hereby directs that all
proceedings taken or pending for the sale or disposition of the
public lands in the Hawaiian Islands shall be discontinued; and
that if any sales or agreements for sale of said public lands have
been made since the adoption of the Resolution of Annexation, the
purchasers shall be notified that the same are null and void and any
consideration paid to the local authorities on account thereof shall
be refunded.

(Seal) In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the
United States to be hereunto affixed.

Washington, September 11, 1899.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:
ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

to the President, on which this order
was made, was based on a letter of
inquiry sent to the President by the
Acting Secretary of the Interior, dated
August 24, 1899, and was referred by
the President to the Attorney General.

The letter of September 1 of this
year from the Hawaiian Government,
explaining its action, was, therefore,
not received before the Executive order,
which is published today, was made,
or before the Attorney General had
written his opinion.

The letter of September 1, 1899, is as
follows:

Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1899.

Sir: I am requested by the President
to acknowledge receipt of your
letter of August 4th, referring to a protest
of certain persons in Hawaii against a contemplated opening of a
tract of public land for settlement, with a copy of such protest, and to say
that under instructions from the Secretary of State, dated September 5,
1898, this Government has continued
the operation of its land laws, as before,
as is shown in detail in Appendix "B,"
enclosed herewith, which does not
however, include ordinary leases.

The instruction referred to was in
answer to the following question:

"Should not President Dole continue
to execute land patents and deeds in
the ordinary dealing with Govern-
ment lands under the Hawaiian land
laws?"

The reply is as follows:

"Resolution provides that land laws
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the 4th of November next, in order to
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Washington before finally acting upon
the matter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obe-
dient servant.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

As bearing on the question of
the proclamation of the President, issued on
the day of actual annexation, is
again published:

PROCLAMATION.

August 12, 1898.

To the Government and the People of
the Hawaiian Islands:

By the terms of the Joint Resolution
by which the cession of the Hawaiian
Islands and their dependencies to the
United States is concluded, it is provided
that until Congress shall provide for
the Government of Hawaii, "all the
civil, judicial and military powers ex-
ercised by the officers of the existing
Government" are to be vested in such
person or persons, and to be exercised
in such

WILL NOT YIELD

Boers are Determined on Armed Resistance.

THE SITUATION IS MOST GRAVE

Plan to Seize Strategic Points—Await Rain to Begin Hostilities—Elaborate Preparations for War.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Great Britain's relations with the Transvaal remain unchanged, and so far as the former is concerned, the situation is not likely to take on a new phase until after Friday's Cabinet Council. Whether or not the Boers will be content to wait that long without ending the suspense with hostilities depends on circumstances.

The Morning Post contains a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated September 19, saying:

"I have never known the situation to be graver. The Boers only await two days' rain on the veldt before beginning hostilities. They are determined on war, consider that they can expect nothing else after the last dispatch and are prepared to face the consequences."

The correspondent then describes in detail the Boers' elaborate border preparations, which appear more thorough and formidable than heretofore believed. He says the Orange Free State officers at Pretoria have devised a combined plan of action, which, he adds, includes the seizing of Majuba, Laings Neck and Newcastle, Natal, the moment the ultimatum arrives.

Continuing, the correspondent asserts that the Portuguese officials at Risano-Garcia have arrested some Boer officials on the charge of constructing a laager in Portuguese territory.

The Uitlander Council, as the result of meetings held at Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg, has decided to address a communication to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, urging the Imperial Government to break off negotiations with the Transvaal. The reasons for this action are that the severe distress prevailing may compel the remaining Uitlanders to accept any compromise offered; that loyal British subjects are becoming discontented, and that great unrest exists among the natives."

PRETORIA, Sept. 17.—The reply of the Government of the South African Republic to the latest dispatch, dated September 12, of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, after acknowledging the receipt of the British note, proceeds in part as follows:

"The Government deeply regrets the withdrawal, as the Government understands it, of the invitation contained in the British dispatch of August 23, and the substitution in place thereof of an entirely new proposal.

"The proposals, now fallen through, contained in the Transvaal dispatch of August 19 and August 21, were elicited from this Government by suggestions made by the British diplomatic agent in Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, to the Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, suggestions which this Government acted upon in good faith and after specially ascertaining whether they would be likely to prove acceptable to the British Government. This Government had by no means an intention to raise again needlessly the question of its political status, but acted with the sole object of endeavoring, by the aid of the local British agent, to put an end to the strained condition of affairs.

"This was done in the shape of a proposal which this Government deems both as regards its spirit and form to be so worded as, relying upon intimations to this Government, would satisfy her majesty's Government.

This Government saw a difficulty as to the acceptance of these proposals by the people and Legislature of the Transvaal, and also contemplated possible dangers connected therewith, but risked them on account of a sincere desire to secure peace, and because assured by Mr. Chamberlain that such proposals would not be deemed a refusal of his proposals, but would be settled on their merits.

"As regards the Joint Commission, the Transvaal adheres to the acceptance of the invitation thereto given by Her Majesty's Government, and cannot understand why such commission, which before was deemed necessary to explain the complicated details of the 7-year law, should now be deemed unnecessary, and why it should now, without much inquiry, be thought possible to declare this law inadequate.

"Further, there must be a misapprehension if it be assumed that this Government was prepared to lay proposals for a five years' franchise and a quarter representation of the new population before the Volksraad for unconditional acceptance. As to the language, this Government never made any offer such as is referred to, con-

sidering, as it did, such a measure both unnecessary and undesirable.

The proposed conference, as opposed to the joint commission of inquiry, the Government is likewise not unwilling to enter upon, but the difficulty is that an acceptance thereof is made dependent upon the acceptance, on the side of the Transvaal, of precedent conditions which this Government does not feel at liberty to submit to the Volksraad, and, moreover, the subjects to be discussed at the conference remain undefined.

"This Government ardently desires and gladly accepts arbitration, as its firm intention is to adhere to the terms of the London convention of 1884."

The dispatch concludes by trusting that the British Government, on reconsideration, may not deem it fit to make more onerous or new proposals, but will "adhere to Great Britain's proposal for a joint commission of inquiry, as previously explained by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Imperial Parliament."

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.—The Volksraad today re-adopted the mining article on the gold law eliminated last year, empowering the Government to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State, and empowering the Government to order that the mines be worked and if their instruction is disregarded to work them through their own agents. The re-adopted article comes into force immediately.

The Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, in the course of an interview today declared that the Government, the Volksraad and the people were unanimous regarding the attitude which the Transvaal has assumed and that there was no foundation whatever for the reports of differences. Mr. Reitz asserted that the Transvaal's decision was arrived at in conjunction with the Orange Free State.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The special dispatches from South Africa confirm the report telegraphed yesterday that the Boers are massing artillery in positions commanding Laings Neck. Small Boer detachments occupy positions above Buffalo river.

The members of the Afrikaner Bund in Cape Town intend to convene the Bund in congress to consider the situation.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Mr. Chamberlain came to London from Birmingham yesterday afternoon and spent the evening at the Colonial Office. While there he received a dispatch from Lord Salisbury, who is at Hatfield House, and sent a special messenger.

There has been a lively interchange of dispatches between the Foreign, War and Colonial offices, but no summons has yet been issued for a Cabinet Council.

Long dispatches were sent last evening to the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, and the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner. General Sir Garnet Wolseley, marshal and commander in chief, returned to London yesterday and immediately repaired to the War Office, where he remained busily employed the greater part of the day.

War risks on consignments to the Transvaal were quoted at a premium of 50 per cent yesterday, and all the markets were very sensitive and excited.

The Daily Chronicle points out this morning that the Orange Free State would probably better serve the Transvaal by remaining neutral than by active assistance, because the easiest route for marching troops to Johannesburg and Pretoria lies between the Orange river and the Vaal.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "It is reported here that Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, fears that an attempt will be made to dynamite the British agency."

The Daily Telegraph publishes a communication from a military correspondent, who, in discussing the effect of the Free State throwing its lot with the Transvaal, says: "In the event of war this will greatly increase our difficulties and will lengthen the duration of the campaign, but the work will be accomplished, and the Union Jack will float over consolidated South Africa between Zambezi and the Cape."

"The principal danger which besets the British position is a sudden outbreak of hostilities, enabling the Boers to score a few minor successes, which would bring down upon us every Dutchman in South Africa and probably the statement that the Boers are sending compressed forage to the border seems to signify that they will not wait for new grass, but are preparing for an immediate advance."

"For this we certainly are not yet prepared. It is doubtful if the few troops and volunteers now in Natal could even maintain the defensive. The Cape frontier from Mafeking to Kimberley, including the diamond fields, is practically defenseless, and a combined attack by the Orange Free State and the Transvaal might result in disaster and the retreat of our forces toward Durban, leaving the border towns in the hands of the enemy. Small wonder is it that these towns are alarmed. The movement of British troops into Natal has not begun a moment too soon."

Prudent Boers.

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Sailing Vessels Will Continue to be Examined for Smallpox.

TRUSTEES FOR HILO HOSPITAL

Petition from Chinese Owners of Pens—Various Changes in Government Physicians.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday there were present President H. E. Cooper and members, E. C. Winston, Dr. Kellipio, Mrs. Wood, Emerson, Day and Agent Reynolds.

Dr. Wood called attention to a Consular note on the Australia's bill of health which reported a case of smallpox having broken out at the Presidio among the men of the Thirty-first Regiment and that the entire regiment had been removed to Angel Island and put into quarantine. He had carefully examined all the steerage people on the Australia, but as the bill of health showed there was no smallpox in the city of San Francisco he had not thought it necessary to order them to report for further examination. It would be necessary, however, to watch vessels from the Coast very carefully.

The Doctor also called attention to the fact that steamers from Australian ports brought no bills of health from the Hawaiian Consuls at the different ports. A motion that such be required hereafter was passed.

Dr. Emerson reported that he had boarded the bark McNear from Laysan Island on Tuesday and examined the thirty people on board.

President Cooper read a communication from Consul General Haywood addressed to Minister Mott-Smith inquiring by what right or authority a charge of \$20 each for boarding eight sailing vessels by the port physician was made.

It was the opinion of the Board that present conditions in this relation should not be disturbed, owing to the danger of the introduction of smallpox by sailing vessels, many of which were liable to come down in less than fourteen days, the period of incubation.

President Cooper said the matter of appointing trustees for the Hilo hospital was important, as more bills were coming in than there was money to pay. Sheriff Andrews, J. T. Moir and Rev. J. A. Cruzan were appointed on motion carried unanimously.

With regard to the Malibini hospital Mr. Cooper said it had become practically a plantation hospital. He was in communication with Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Wells in regard to the plantations taking the entire management of the hospital and hoped to be able to report at the next meeting some definite arrangement.

Reports from the slaughter houses and from examinations of cattle made for tuberculosis were received and filed.

A report was read from the Food Commissioner in relation to his examination of a can of soup which contained lead in appreciable quantities, due to being soldered on the inside, the solder used containing 91 per cent of lead. On motion Mr. Shorey was authorized to purchase a quantity of canned soups in the open market and carry on further investigations in this line.

The regular report of the treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home was received and filed.

The application of Dr. R. H. Dinnigan for a license to practice medicine was approved and the usual recommendation made to the Minister of the Interior.

A petition from a number of Chinese owners of pig-pens in Walkiki through Lawyers Cathcart, Park and Davidson, was read, and on motion it was resolved that the attorneys be given a hearing on next Wednesday. The Chinese offer to obey any regulations of the Board and do anything required if they are only allowed to keep on raising pigs.

Dr. McMillan's resignation as Government physician of Kauai was accepted and Dr. Thompson appointed in his place.

Dr. Allen was made permanent physician at Napoopoo, in place of Dr. Lindsay, who has overstayed his leave of absence more than a year.

Deputy Sheriff C. A. Lindsay was made an agent of the Board of Health.

A letter from Sheriff Andrews in relation to the Hilo abattoir was read, but no action was taken, pending further investigation.

Robert McBryde was appointed an agent of the Board of Health for Oahu and Keauhou and the resignation of H. R. Hitchcock as an agent was accepted.

SECRET DOCUMENTS STOLEN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The strong box of the Second Artillery Brigade at Wurtzburg was forced in the absence of the regimental staff at the maneuvers, and the secret mobilization documents were stolen. A deserter named Schloesser is suspected. He is believed to have escaped to France."

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THREE GREAT DAYS FOR NEW YORK

Wonderful Spectacular Display in the Bay of New York Which Will Commence Tomorrow.

How many people in Honolulu today will stop from their ordinary business of money-making long enough to remember that tomorrow is the day when Admiral George N. Dewey will once more set foot on his native land, if nothing unforeseen occurs, after an absence of about three years? He left comparatively unknown; he returns the greatest naval hero of modern times. New York will go wild with delight tomorrow and for the two following days, and with good reason. It will have a chance to witness the greatest naval parade ever seen in its harbor, a great military parade, magnificent illuminations, fireworks, and so forth.

Following is the program of the events arranged for the three days:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Admiral Dewey will arrive in port. If the Olympia arrives in the afternoon she will take her place at the head of the line of warships off Tompkinsville.

Rear Admiral Sampson will board the Olympia and welcome home Admiral Dewey in the name of the National Government.

Mayor Van Wyck and the members of the Plan and Scope Committee will visit the Olympia and welcome Admiral Dewey to the city of New York.

In the evening the harbor will be illuminated with red fire—on the Jersey side as far south as Seabright and on the Long Island shore as far east as Far Rockaway.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Naval parade, starting off Tompkinsville at noon and passing up the North River to Grant's tomb, where the Olympia will anchor, the other vessels in line passing around her in review by the Admiral. Fifteen warships and about 250 other vessels will be in line.

At 7 p. m. the night pageant will begin. There will be simultaneous pyrotechnic exhibitions in the North River off Grant's tomb and in the East River off Wards Island. These will last forty-five minutes.

Flootillas of fireboats will then pass down the North and East rivers, reaching the Battery and meeting there at 8:30 p. m. The combined flotillas will give a magnificent exhibition of fireworks off the Battery lasting three-quarters of an hour.

While the river pageant is in progress there will be displays of fireworks, including many elaborate set pieces, at five points in Manhattan and the Bronx, two in Brooklyn, one in Queens and one in Richmond. In Manhattan and the Bronx these displays will take place at Mount Morris Park, Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, Union Square, City Hall Park, and at the junction of the Southern boulevard and the Concourse in the Bronx.

In Brooklyn at the soldiers' and sailors' monument, entrance to Prospect Park, and at the Borough Hall; in Queens at the Long Island City Courthouse, and in Richmond on Barron Hill, the highest point on Staten Island.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Presentation at 9 a. m. of the loving cup to Admiral Dewey in front of the City Hall. On a near-by stand, 2,000 school children will sing national anthems during the presentation ceremonies. At 10 o'clock the Admiral, escorted by the Mayor and followed by 350 guests, will ride in a carriage under military escort to Claremont, where breakfast will be served on the lawn at 11:30 o'clock.

At 1 p. m. the military parade will start from Grant's tomb, the Admiral riding in a carriage at the head with the Mayor, and followed by the guests at the breakfast. The party will alight at Madison Square, where the Admiral will review procession from the stand erected at that point. It will be 7 p. m. before the last of the parade passes.

At 8 p. m. the smoker to the Olympia's crew will take place in the Waldorf-Astoria.

On both Friday and Saturday nights the Brooklyn bridge will be magnificently illuminated; also the arch in Madison Square, the Borough Hall in Brooklyn, and the triumphal pillars on Montague Terrace, Brooklyn.

Three Seared Chinamen.

Yesterday afternoon three Chinamen driving in from Waikiki with a load of bananas came near being burned to death on their rig. Through some means a blanket on the seat on which they were sitting caught fire. This ignited the blouses and trousers of the men. There was great scrambling and yelling on the part of the unfortunate trio until the blaze was smothered out. The clothing of the men was burned to the skin.

PROHIBITION TICKET.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—At the Prohibition State Convention to

day the following State ticket was nominated:

Governor, John W. Baer, Medford; Lieutenant Governor, James H. Roberts, Cambridge; Secretary of State, John D. Lewis, Reading; Treasurer, Herbert B. Griffin, Wethersfield; Auditor, Franklin A. Palmer, Stockbridge; Attorney General, Sydney Porier, Salem.

BIG STRIKE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—At noon tomorrow 8,500 carpenters and joiners in this city will lay down their tools with the understanding that they shall not return to work until their employers consent to grant them an increase from \$3.50 to \$4 a day and a half holiday on Saturday all the year round.

TWO KILLED IN A COLLISION.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Two men were killed and two injured in a collision on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad near Baird's Station last night between the pay train and a freight train. The killed are Edward Reheacher, engineer, and Charles Bettig, fireman.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Native Killed Near Inter-Island Wharf.

Result of a Collision Between a Coal Cart and a Wagon Loaded With Fertilizer.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Esplanade near the Inter-Island wharf was the scene of a most shocking accident at 8:25 yesterday morning, by which a Hawaiian named Kekione Anakolio lost his life. He was driving a dump-cart for Peck & Co., loaded with about a ton of coal, when he came into collision with a wagon laden with fertilizer and driven by a Portuguese named Jacinto Miguel. The shock of the collision was sufficient to throw Kekione from his stand on the shaft of his cart to the ground where he lay as though stunned by the fall, and before any assistance could be rendered him by the many workmen employed in the vicinity, his horse freed his load from the other wagon and starting on a run, drew the wheel obliquely right over the poor fellow, from his left leg to the right side of his head, crushing it out of all recognition, besides inflicting other terrible injuries. Kekione was immediately carried under the Inter-Island shed and a surgeon and the police notified, but before the arrival of Dr. Cooper and just as Deputy Marshal Chillingworth accompanied by Lieutenant Opunui came up, he breathed his last. The Deputy Marshal immediately set to work making inquiries, and as a result caused the arrest of Miguel, who had driven off in the meantime, pending the result of an inquest.

Kekione was single man of about fifty years of age. He has two brothers and one sister (Mrs. Jas. Holt, Senior) residing in Honolulu. An inquest touching the death of Kekione was held by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth at the Police Station yesterday afternoon at 2:30, when the following jury was empaneled: John Kusaana, J. W. Kualaku, Chas. Clark, C. B. Malie, Ben Kauhalau and Joe Kalaana.

Six witnesses were examined and from their evidence, it would appear that Miguel had at least thirty feet clear to his (the makai) side of the road, while deceased was on his proper side and only about ten feet from the mauka side of the road.

Dr. Cooper certified the cause of death to be "fracture of skull" and the jury after three quarters of an hour's deliberation, recorded the verdict "That deceased came to his death at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands on the 26th day of September, 1899, through a fracture of the skull, caused by the wheel of a coal truck passing over his body and head, said deceased having been thrown from the cart of which he was the driver while colliding with a dray driven by a Portuguese."

Miguel was afterwards charged with manslaughter in the first degree and released on bonds of \$1000 to appear in the District Court at nine o'clock this morning.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

B. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. H. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

THE YACHT NORNA

And Commodore Weaver's Little Affidavit Filed Yesterday.

NOW DENIES THAT HE IS OWNER

Some of the Commodore's Statements Contrasted With His Affidavit—Did He Try to Get Away?

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Since the publication of Commodore Weaver's alleged record, as detailed in the Japan Daily Herald and New York Herald, in the Advertiser of September 22d inst., together with the very interesting interview with an Advertiser reporter in which he denied some of the charges, flippantly passed by others and totally ignored the New York Herald's story of his career, there has been a good deal of talk about the yacht Norna and her commander with the chequered career. This talk has been both for and against the Commodore, as he likes to be called. Some think he is a much-abused man and others think—well, differently.

It has been common talk, for instance, that the Commodore has moved heaven and earth to get out of the harbor of Honolulu, and that on one occasion he even went so far as to attempt to move his anchor, but when he found a policeman in a boat moored to the chain concluded to desist and wait for another chance. It is also said that attempts have been made to ply the policemen on guard on the Norna with liquor, in order that their watchfulness might be relaxed and an opportunity afforded for the schooner to spread her white wings and sail away for fresh fields and pastures anew, where the inhabitants are more verdant and unsuspecting, if not quite as wealthy, than those of Honolulu. As has been said before in these columns, there is no desire to do any injustice to the Commodore or the Atlantic Yacht Club, and for that reason Marshal Brown was sought yesterday and asked as to the truth of the rumors above mentioned.

"I have no knowledge as to any intention of Mr. Weaver to get away from Honolulu," said the Marshal, "I think it would be rather a difficult matter for him to take his vessel out of the harbor without my knowing it, however. As to the matter of plying the policemen with liquor there is a little truth in that. Liquor was offered them, not by Mr. Weaver, but by a lady on board, on one occasion—I think the second night after the attachment was levied. The policemen, however, refused it, having been warned previously not to accept anything of the kind, and there has been no more of such hospitality tendered. I have no idea of the motive of the lady in offering them the liquor."

A new factor entered into the Norna affair yesterday, being nothing more or less than the appearance of a new owner for the vessel, or, rather, the appearance of Commodore Weaver for him, the real owner being alleged to be a resident of New York. As the Commodore swears to this under oath it must be so, but it is singular the schooner's skipper forgot to mention to the Advertiser man that he was merely in possession of the vessel as "agent" of the real owner, who is now said to be one R. T. Woodward.

Probably the Commodore forgot it, as he did all reference to the New York Herald's version of his career. What he did say, however, was this: "I mind my own business. I pay my bills. I am a man of the world. I entertain on MY vessel and refuse all invitations out. Grover Cleveland was a guest of MY yacht for some time. *** But, as for gambling on board MY yacht, it is something I never allow. *** I have a commission entitling ME to fly a flag," and more to the same purpose.

There seemed to be no doubt about the ownership of the Norna in Singapore, for instance, where the bottom was given which has led to so much trouble, in Hongkong and in Yokohama, in all of which ports the Commodore was duly entertained and honored as the owner of the yacht Norna and not as the agent of her real owner. If, as Commodore Weaver now says, he was only the "agent" of the owner, did he not accept these little attentions—well, under false pretenses?

Here is Commodore Weaver's affidavit, evidently the card that he has had up his sleeve all the time to play against Mr. Percival when the time came, if a gambling expression may be used in speaking of the Commodore, who never played poker but once, and then with a Russian prince for two-bit limit—it must have been a two-bit limit because it is the rule with Russian princes always to play for small stakes, "a trifle with the ladies after dinner." That is the way it is always done in St. Petersburg, where Russian princes are more frequently found than in Yokohama.

THE COMMODORE'S AFFIDAVIT.

"And now before this Honorable Court appears Nicholas Joseph Weaver, master of the schooner Norna, her engines, boats, tackle, sails, furniture, etc., and intervening for the interest of R. T. Woodward as owner of the said schooner, engines, apparel, etc., and makes claim for R. T. Woodward, the owner, of New York, U. S. A., to the said schooner, her engines, boats, tackle, sails, furniture, etc., as the same are attached by the marshal under process of this court at the instance of James W. Percival, and the said Nicholas Joseph Weaver avers at the time of the attachment and herein the said Nicholas Joseph Weaver was in possession of the said schooner Norna, as agent of the owner.



SECRETARY OF WAR ELIHU ROOT.

The new secretary of war, Elihu Root, was born in Clinton, N. Y., and is 54 years of age. He graduated from Hamilton college and after a short time in the University Law school. He began the practice of his profession in New York. Mr. Root has for years been prominent in the Republican organization of New York county.

er and as master duly authorized, her engines, boats, tackle, sails, furniture, etc., at the time of the attachment thereof as master, and that R. T. Woodward is the true and bona fide owner of the said schooner Norna, her engines, boats, tackle, sails, furniture, etc., and that no other person is the lawful bailee of said schooner; wherefore he prays to defend accordingly.

"NICHOLAS JOSEPH WEAVER." "FOR R. T. WOODWARD, Claimant."

In connection with the above a motion to dismiss the attachment and libel has been filed as follows:

"Now comes R. T. Woodward, owner of the schooner Norna, her engines, apparel, etc., by Nicholas Joseph Weaver, master of said schooner and agent of said owner, and represents to the court that about September 18, 1899, the said schooner was attached under process issuing out of this court upon the libel filed herein, and has since been and is now held by the marshal of the Republic of Hawaii under and by virtue of the said attachment; and that the libellant has not filed any stipulation or bond for costs herein, wherefore said owner and claimant respectfully moves the court that the said attachment heretofore issued in the said attachment heretofore issued herein be dissolved and dismissed and that the libel herein be dismissed."

NOBODY WILL STEAL THEM.

There are two reasons why the Crown jewels are never stolen from the Tower of London. They are in a strong place, well guarded, and are dangerous things to handle when dishonestly come by.

Most losses of valuables are due either to carelessness on the part of the owners or custodians, or to bribery.

Perhaps the burglar's vocation is under no circumstances an absolutely safe one, but not infrequently he chances upon a "job" which is both easy and lucrative. I do not mention this fact for the unworthy purpose of inducing any of the youth of the land to enter the profession, but solely to throw illustrative light upon quite another theme. Still, there is a relation between them, and we shall hit it after we have talked a bit about the case of Mrs. Mary Rowlands, who lives in Wales.

The lady says that no longer ago than February (1898) she had a severe attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis. At this point we are concerned to know whether the influenza was in any sense responsible for the bronchitis, as cause and effect. If so, why? Well, I am a man of the world. I entertain on MY vessel and refuse all invitations out. Grover Cleveland was a guest of MY yacht for some time. *** But, as for gambling on board MY yacht, it is something I never allow. *** I have a commission entitling ME to fly a flag," and more to the same purpose.

At all events, Mrs. Rowlands had a low, bad time. The trouble lingered along as, sometimes, winter does, away down into the period proper for May blossoms. She could not seem to get the better of the throat ailment nor master the lethargy and weakness left her as a legacy of the influenza. Her condition may be likened unto that of a ship which has indeed survived a gale but finds herself stripped of the sails needed to enable her to take advantage of gentler winds.

The lady's hope of getting back her lost strength by taking plenty of solid nourishing food was illusory. Every meal of that kind caused fearful distress in the stomach and acute pain at the chest. Nature distinctly repudiated the solid food, and almost as strenuously objected to the liquids, such as broths, teas and milk. It looked as if Mrs. Rowlands must starve at her own bidding.

Then came on asthmatic symptoms, so bad she was often obliged to gasp for breath. Between this combination of complaints she got but little rest day or night. Soon after arose a threat of a still more serious disease—a threat happily not fulfilled. I refer to the cold, clammy sweats that broke out upon her, pointing to a fatal decline. The fear was natural, as grim consumption, with its poisoned dart, often approaches by that same road.

"I became so reduced and feeble," the lady writes, "that my daughter had

RULED OFF FOR LIFE.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 19.—The State Agricultural Society tonight ruled the mare Pansy and H. A. Bell, her owner, off the track for life. This is the outcome of the protest entered against the race in which she participated on Commercial Travelers' day. She was entered under the name of Farmer's Girl and it was alleged that in order to deceive the unwary her skin was dyed black, she being originally a chestnut sorrel.

The purse was \$300, which will go to the second horse in the race, Kinney, which was handled by Dan McCarty of this city. The other horses will be advanced on their regular order.

THE CZAR IN DENMARK.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Reports from the large royal gathering in Denmark say the Czar is amusing himself playing tennis, chiefly with the Princess Victoria of Wales. In the evening King Christian has a rubber of whist and all retire early, except the Czar, who works into the small hours on state papers which are brought daily from St. Petersburg. Russian and Danish detectives surround Bergedorf Castle.

J. H. & CO. — J. H. & CO.

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Bedroom Sets
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that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

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is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

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is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SECOND TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1889

DREYFUS SET FREE.

The conviction and pardon of Dreyfus has the ear mark of a pre-arranged plan. It was designed as a simple method of getting the nation out of a bad scrape. Dreyfus no longer in prison will fail to excite sympathy, and the French people will resort to other means of amusing themselves. The French character demands something spectacular, and Dreyfus living in a comfortable home does not present it.

At the same time, some of his friends, and some of the radicals will insist on a re-examination of the case, and if that is not done will pursue the accusing general, who have persecuted him. Zola is not the man to permit peace to exist.

But considering the hostile attitude of France to Germany, there will be a strong disposition not to impair the reputation of the army, as it now stands confronting Germany.

Perhaps the foreigners who coldly look at French affairs will agree that practically, the French Government has done the best that could be done under the circumstances. Government itself, the administration of its affairs, involves perpetual compromises. Revolutions are the fruits of a failure to make concessions. "Justice is the key note of the world, and all else is ever out of tune. But who shall decide what justice is? The majority of the French people declare that justice requires the punishment of Dreyfus. The minority declare that he is innocent. If the minority have their own way, then government by the majority utterly fails. But justice itself is impersonal, higher and stronger than the sentiment of the hour, and gradually brings majorities and minorities together. Dreyfus is safe before the world.

THE "DESCENDANTS"

The views expressed in the Advertiser, several days ago, regarding the condition of missionary work in these Islands, seem to have been misunderstood by some of its readers. The Advertiser carefully confined its discussion to the facts presented in the report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. It asked what do these facts mean? What do we, or should we, learn from them? There are numerous facts, not stated in the report, which have an important bearing on missionary work here. They were not cited because they were not included in the report.

The Advertiser attempted to draw the line between the constant and admirable charity shown by all good people in all places towards their neighbors, and the distinct and exclusive work of the paid agent or missionary. It simply called the attention of its readers to the fact that, for some reason, the descendants of the early missionaries had, with few exceptions, declined to engage in either foreign or domestic missionary work, although the leaders in such work urgently call for aid in every direction. If the claims of these leaders are correct, there must be something wrong in the spirit of the churches which refuse to supply this demand. But the leaders may not be abreast of the times, and do not detect and realize the modern ideas regarding the place of missions in the world's evolution. The laity may be, and should be, capable of taking broader views, in these later days, of their relations to this work than their missionary ancestors did. New views do not involve the decline of moral qualities, or the force of religious obligations.

There has been a singularly torpid condition of thought and discussion of the missionary problem here, due to the desire of "not hurting any one's feelings," although this ordinarily commendable sentiment takes no account of the value of truth as an indispensable factor in human progress. It is said by friends of the foreign missionary cause in America, that the reluctance to boldly debate the missionary problem in all its bearings during the last thirty years, is the cause of the insufficient support it is now receiving. The laity instead of being led boldly into instructive study by the active promoters of missions, have been encouraged to avoid investigations, and continue in "the good old ways."

So far as these islands are concerned, the admirable system of public schools furnish a "missionary" work of the highest and most efficient character, and it largely supplants those who are strictly designated as missionaries. But among the fifty thousand or more Asiatic "heathen" as we are in the habit of calling them, the missionary work is, with the exception of Mr. Frank W. Damon and Mrs. Damon, so far as the Chinese are concerned, entirely in the hands of those who are not descendants of the missionaries. Among the Japanese with the exception

of Rev. O. H. Galick, there is no descendant of the missionaries engaged in exclusive missionary work on the different Islands. Yet the Japanese number nearly 40,000 at present. Among the 15,000 Portuguese, according to this report, there is not a single descendant of the early missionaries exclusively devoted to missionary work although there are contributions of funds for this work, furnished by some of the descendants.

Among the natives, while the descendants have contributed to the support of native churches, they have not engaged personally and exclusively in missionary work. The report states (p. 11) that there are "at least fourteen parishes in need of pastors," and on page 16, it declares that much of the work needed to be done cannot be done as volunteer work. It requires exclusive time and attention.

The Advertiser makes no charges or complaints or criticisms. It presents the facts as they appear in the report of the Evangelical Association. These facts call for close study and profound consideration. If the present conditions are suitable and acceptable, they should not be changed.

There is, however, some reason for the existence of these conditions. They do not exist by chance, for there is no such thing as chance in this world.

The Advertiser has suggested that the cause of this declination to enter into exclusive domestic and foreign work, on the part of the descendants, is due to broader, juster and truer views of the relation of the "heathen" to the people of civilized lands, and the claims which the "heathen" have upon them. Whatever these claims are, and whatever the obligations of the Christian nations are, in this respect, it is generally conceded that the claim that the heathen are "perishing" is no longer tenable. This alone creates a revolution in the mutual relations.

THE HAWAIIAN MOSQUITO.

Several tourists who have visited these Islands, and others who have not, have exaggerated the ferocity and malice of the Hawaiian mosquitoes. Several eminent citizens of Connecticut have made themselves conspicuous in defaming him. The Hawaiian insect has the virtues and vices of his race. His uses in this world have never been clearly defined owing to the childhood of science, and its failure to solve many curious problems.

The mosquito, as the ally of rum, tobacco, and beach combers, came to this Paradise with the mercantile marine, and has proved to be as industrious in these Islands, as he is in other and favored lands. The number of mosquitoes in the United States was not obtained by the census officials of 1880, but conservative estimates put the number in the State of Connecticut alone at many billions. The most thickly settled communities are found near the Connecticut river, where, with the thrifty habits of their neighbors, the early Puritans, they lived sober lives, and constructed their own Commonwealth and left a vigorous posterity. Hartford is renowned for its situation at the head of sloop navigation on the Connecticut, and for placing the day on which shall ascend the river as the leading festal day of the year, although legally Fast day is entitled to the place. But even in Hartford, the mosquito is known and develops all of the energy and perseverance of his Yankee neighbor. Those who have boated and fished from New Haven eastwardly on Long Island Sound to Saybrook point, will testify to the numerous settlements of these insects, many of whom have taken a special course in the students' rooms of Yale College. Even at the grave of Lady Fenwick, the first white woman who died east of the Connecticut river, the sorrowful chant of this insect goes on forever, and there he repeats his creed that "man was made for the mosquito."

A DARK HORSE.

The political "mosquito" seems to be necessary on the Mainland, for regulating our political institutions. The "dark horse" is equally necessary in the event of the failure, or the appearance of defects in the popular and prominent political racers. The "mosquito" in these Islands is not at present in use, but it is stored under the shed, and those who have the attitude for running it are ready to take it out at a moment's notice.

But there is no provision made for the appearance of a "dark horse" in the matter of the appointment of governor of this Territory. It is not, of course, usual to declare who the "dark horse" is, as the term itself implies that he is not now known. The Irishman said to the artist, "Paint my portrait, and I want you to paint my valet in it, but paint him in the picture behind a screen so that he can't be seen."

Following the Irishman's idea, we may indicate who the "dark horse" is, but still keep him dark.

Rumors and suggestions, lately made, point directly to Col. Sam. Parker as a "dark horse," in the race for the governorship. Who his backers are is not well known. There are other dark horses no doubt in the political stables, well blanketed up to the eyes, and carefully groomed by their respective backers.

But the Honorable Sam is certainly

the most picturesque animal of this class. If all of the people who have been generously entertained by him were to unite in urging his claims as a candidate for governor, his chances for the appointment would be excellent. If he were to appear as an open candidate for the office and local influence would promote his interests, the Honorable Sam, would gladly establish a continuous line of tables, covered with inaus, from Puna, Hawaii, to Nihau, with the line broken only at the inter-island channels. If he were successful in his campaign, he would exercise his financial instincts at once by disbursing the cash hoarded in the Treasury, or distribute it on call loans among the banks. Generosity in dealing with available cash is one of the gifts which he possesses in abundance.

As the Advertiser has unbounded confidence in President McKinley's ability to deal with the appointment to the office of governor, and has no recommendations to make, it cannot endorse the candidacy of the Honorable Sam. Parker. But if he should at any time proclaim himself in public as a candidate, it is hoped that he will not consider it necessary for his own advancement or success, to describe Mr. Dole as a "coward" and a "traitor." For if he did, many persons who do not favor Mr. Dole would not hesitate to call the Honorable Sam, a "fool," if he did not understand how to play a winning political game.

There is this interesting feature of the situation. If the natives were qualified to vote, and the governor was elected and not appointed to office, the Honorable Sam would be elected by a large majority. But in these days the stream of the popular will in communities like those of Hawaii, does not act directly on the over-shot wheel of government, but is transmitted through various kinds of mechanical contrivances, through checks and balances, and the elective power of the people does not exist. In view of the contingencies of the appointment, the Honorable Sam should now spend his leisure moments in the close study of all the profound treatises on government which abound in the library.

SUSPENDING LAWS.

The President's order directing the suspension of the registration of vessels under the Hawaiian flag relieves the local government from the pressure of applicants for the registry of foreign vessels.

The municipal laws of Hawaii permit and regulate the registration of foreign vessels, and the courts have so decided. The Newlands' resolution provided that the municipal laws should remain in force, until changed by Congress. But the Newlands' resolution also provided that until Congress enacted laws, "The civil, judicial and military power exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct."

The President interprets the words that "the civil, judicial and military power shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct," as a grant of authority to him suspend the election and the registry laws. Practically, and for the best government of this Territory, such great and absolute power in a President like McKinley is a wise provision. He will not, intentionally, abuse it. But the provision is far reaching. It gives him, if his interpretation is correct, the right to suspend any law of the Territory. If the military commandant should cause a hundred citizens to be shot, without cause, the President can order all of the laws which provide for the punishment for murder to be suspended. He can, at his pleasure, reverse the judgments of the courts, in

any matter whatsoever. In fact, under this interpretation of the Newlands' Resolution, his will and pleasure is the law of the land. If in a litigation, the Supreme Court should confirm Mr. Dole's title to the land on Pacific Heights, the President under this power to "direct" the judicial officers of the government, could direct the court to make a judgment declaring that Mr. Dole had no title to the land.

What can prevent him, excepting his own sense of justice, from directing the civil officers to seize the Kaimuki tract, turn it into a reservation, without compensation to the owners, and then direct the judicial officers to sustain the action of the civil authorities? If he is told that the municipal laws provide for compensation to the owners, he may reply, "I have suspended those laws," and the civil and judicial officers must exercise their powers as I direct. For so the Newlands' resolution says.

Of course, the President will not act unjustly in any matter whatsoever, if correctly informed. Under the circumstances he requires ample authority in governing these Islands. He has now suspended several of our municipal laws, with advantage to our interests. But whether the Federal courts would sustain his broad interpretation of the provision giving him the power to "direct" the exercise of the judicial and civil officers here, without any limitations upon his acts, is an interesting question.

There is one curious feature of the situation. The organ of the Special Diplomatic Agent of President McKinley's Administration, complains with incoherent bitterness about the perverse and "un-American" conduct of this local government. It seems to be quite ignorant of the extremely pleasant relations existing between the local and national government, although there are vigorous efforts made to disturb those relations.

The officers of the local government have, from time to time, informed the Executive in Washington about the disputed points arising out of the very general, and therefore indefinite terms of the Newlands' resolution. But the Executive in Washington, for more than a year, has been occupied by pressing public affairs, including the many questions connected with the Spanish war, and it has not always duly considered the embarrassing points raised by the President. The orders excluding the Chinese, is an illustration of this.

The local government should have had, from the day of annexation, an able lawyer in Washington, who could at quick notice, inform the Executive upon matters relating to our affairs, especially so, when it become only too manifest that the Special Diplomatic Agent of the United States here was not only unfriendly to the local government, but would be pleased to see it embarrassed. However, such an agent was not appointed, and the means of communication, between the two governments has not been altogether satisfactory. The speedy action of Congress in enacting laws for the government of this Territory will end this unsatisfactory situation.

If the President has the power to suspend our local laws he has the power to suspend the penal contract labor laws. The denunciations of the Supreme Court by the Special Agent's organ, for its decisions on the Constitutional question, should be now directed against the President because he did not direct the court to hold that the Constitution extended to these Islands. Possibly Counselor Gear is now in Washington asking him to direct the court to review its action, or to insist on his making an order suspending the penal contract labor laws.

A BOTTOMRY BOND.

A bottomry bond is an instrument executed by the owner or master of a vessel, by which the vessel, or the vessel and her cargo is pledged for the payment of money, advanced for enabling the master or owner to pay for real and pressing needs, such as repairs, supplies used in the construction of a vessel, or for food and provisions required to maintain the crew, or for the payment of their wages. The lender of the money must see to it that the money is needed for these, and no other purposes. The bond cannot be taken for a personal debt of the owner or captain. It becomes due, as a rule, when the vessel reaches her port of destination, although its terms may be varied. A large rate of interest may be taken on the money advanced because the security for the money so advanced is the vessel and cargo. If these are lost, and there is no insurance, the bond has no value, for the owner and captain are not personally responsible for it. When the owner of the bond attempts to enforce it, he must show that it was taken for money used for the benefit of the vessel. As vessels are often disabled on the high seas, and need repairs, and food supplies in foreign ports, the only method in the olden time of obtaining supplies or making the necessary repairs, was by the execution of a bottomry bond. At the present time, this is generally un-

We Know

By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all

my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room.

I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now

my eyes are so strong that the light never

troubles me, and my health is good."

Mrs. CARIN WEXX, Lompox, Cal.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following circular was approved and copies ordered served on all dealers handling any of the goods specified:

Salicylic acid has been declared by the Board of Health to be a deleterious substance when mixed with any article of food or drink, and as such injurious to health.

The sale of any article of food or drink containing salicylic acid is prohibited.

The brands of tomato catsup or ketchup and bottled beers named in the following schedules contain salicylic acid, and the sale of such after date of this notice will render you liable to prosecution under Act 34, Session Laws of 1889.

CHARLES WILCOX,
Secretary Board of Health.

SCHEDULE A—TOMATO CATSUP OR KETCHUP.

Crown Tomato Ketchup, Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works, San Francisco; Sunnyside Tomato Ketchup, Tiptop Ketchup Co., Cincinnati; Tomato Catsup, Cutting Packing Co., San Francisco; Snider's Home-made Catsup, T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati; Melrose Tomato Ketchup, William Peck & Co., San Francisco; Maltese Cross Tomato Catsup, —; Connaisseur Tomato Ketchup, Anderson Preserving Co., Camden, N. J.; Fisher Packing Co., San Francisco; Faust's Oyster Cocktail Catsup, Dodson Braun Mfg. Co., St. Louis; Bar Harbor Tomato Ketchup, —; Centaur Tomato Ketchup, Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works, San Francisco.

SCHEDULE B—BOTTLED BEERS.

Pilsner Export, Buffalo Brewing Co., Sacramento; Enterprise Lager Beer, Enterprise Brewing Co., San Francisco; Milwaukee Pilsner, Enterprise Brewing Co., San Francisco.

THE THIRTY-FIRST.

The Entire Regiment is Quarantined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The entire Thirty-first Infantry was sent to the quarantine camp of detention at Angel Island Tuesday, so that any faint possibility there might be of smallpox spreading through the camp at the Presidio would be obviated.

Company M, the company in which the suspected case was found, was sent to Angel Island last night, and to make assurance doubly sure, General Shafter ordered the entire regiment there this morning. Colonel Freeman sent them over on the MacDowell during the course of the day.

The Thirty-third Infantry arrived at the Presidio today. Some of them got in late last night, some this morning, and the rest this afternoon. The regiment was organized at San Antonio, Texas, by Colonel Luther R. Hare.

The field and staff officers are Lieutenant Colonel John J. Brereton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., Captain James Burroughs, adjutant, and Captain Ashburn, quartermaster. Major Logan is a son of General Logan, and has quite a remarkable career of his own. He was appointed from civil life to the volunteer army in the Spanish-American war, and served as assistant adjutant general on General Bates' brigade. The other two majors of the regiment are in the Philippines.

The Thirty-third is a regiment of cowboys. Nearly 700 of them are Texans, men of brawn and muscle and tremendous size. Two hundred are from Indian Territory, and there are several Indians among the number.

In spite of their warlike aspect and great physical girth, they distinguished themselves by behaving well on the train. There was not a single disturbance en route.

Forty or 50 per cent of the men have seen service before, and there are fully 100 ex-regulars in the service. In the rifle practice on the target range at Fort Clark the Thirty-third made the finest score that has ever been made on the range. They want to go to Manila immediately, and are impatient of even a moment's delay.

Another Lawyer.

Samuel Scoville Paschal of Washington, D. C., has been admitted to practice law in all the Courts of Hawaii. He was educated at Harvard and has the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Washington. His certificate of good moral character is signed by A. F. Judd, Jr., who has known him two months.

Telephone Matters.

Part of the new outfit for the Mutual Telephone Company came by the Australia, and the balance, including the operating board, is promised next month. The cross connecting board is here, the new operating room is quite ready, and as soon as the board comes off the steamer, work in fitting it up will commence.

SALICYLIC ACID

Board of Health Orders Notices Served.

Dealers in Certain Brands of Goods Must Stop Their Sale or be Prosecuted.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following circular was approved and copies ordered served on all dealers handling any of the goods specified:

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THE GERMAN ARMY

Annual Maneuvers Marred by Heavy Rain.

Kaiser's Cavalry Charge Spectacular, but Would Have Been Far from War—Value of Automobiles.

BERLIN. Sept. 16.—The army maneuvers this year are regarded as a mediocre success, owing to various causes, chiefly unfavorable weather. During the four days of sham warfare in South Germany it rained in torrents. For one entire day the operations had to be suspended and the Emperor modified the plan of campaign accordingly. The roads part of the time were simply impassable, and the condition of the troops was indescribable, though most of them found shelter and the commissariat acquitted itself excellently. The maneuvers ended earlier than arranged, because of the intended visit of the Czar to Potsdam on Thursday, which was subsequently abandoned. Thus Emperor William had his preparations for this important visit for nothing.

Aside from these untoward circumstances other features aroused serious criticism of the military value of these big maneuvers in which three army corps, numbering 90,000 men, participated. The troops marched well, infantry covering, in spite of the roads being often knee-deep in mud, from twenty to forty kilometers daily. But some of the commanders made some egregious blunders. General von Falkenhausen, commanding the Thirteenth Corps, got separated from the Fourteenth and the plan of campaign had to be licked into shape for the following morning.

The Emperor's dashing charge at the head of two cavalry divisions on Wednesday was a fine sight. But all the experts present agreed that such a charge in actual war and under the same conditions would have led to the complete annihilation of the whole cavalry. There was, however, the remarkable fact that the physical condition and morale of the troops on both sides remained in good shape, in spite of the weather. Only a few cases of serious illness were reported.

Experts assert that the new field artillery and automobiles were both found to be easily transportable. Automobiles henceforth will be regularly used in army transportation. Some automobiles made during the night and over unknown roads from fifty to seventy miles without breaking down.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the maneuvers was that the Fifteenth Corps, mainly recruited in Alsace, fraternized freely with the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Corps, who were from other parts of the empire.

The reorganization of the artillery begins to go into effect October 1. By the reorganization the number of field artillery regiments is increased from forty-eight to ninety-four, the effectiveness of the regiments being reduced while the batteries are increased from 494 to 594. The expense is over 86,000,000 marks, with 12,000,000 marks annually in addition. The reorganization will be fully completed by 1901.

IS CAPTAIN SMITH.

Captain Paul Smith of the Fortieth Infantry, U.S.V., certainly deserves congratulations for probably one of the quickest promotions known to the War Department.

On August 29, according to an official note forwarded to the Hawaiian Government through Minister Sewall from the State Department, Paul Smith of Honolulu had been appointed to a first lieutenancy in the Fortieth Infantry, U.S.V., and according to advices and official papers received by Paul Smith through Major Mills the former was appointed to be captain in the Fortieth. Thus Smith was promoted from a first lieutenancy to captain, which rank he now holds.

The following is a copy of the document of most recent date received in regard to the appointment.

L. R. 6065. D. C. 1899.—Telegram. Washington, D. C., August 30.—General Shaffer, San Francisco, Cal.: Captain Paul Smith, National Guard Hawaii, appointed captain Fortieth Infantry Volunteers. Have him accept and wire this office.

W. H. CARTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1899.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information and guidance of Captain Paul Smith, National Guard of the Hawaiian Islands, through the commanding officer, Camp McKinley, H. I.

By command of Major General Shaffer.

J. B. BABCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain Smith forwarded an acceptance by the steamer Coptic, September 12. He expects to receive by the next steamer orders to report to his regiment in the States.

The explanation of Captain Smith's promotion lies in the fact that the letter of recommendation written by Senator Clark, who was lately in Honolulu, to President McKinley reached the War Department a day later than the documents and recommendations favorable to Smith forwarded from the Hawaiian Government.

The Goats Are Here.

An amused crowd watched the unloading of 106 head of "Nanny" and "Billy" goats from the decks of the Ceylon, yesterday afternoon. The animals showed their appreciation of land by scrambling over lumber piles

and capering about until they found delicacies in the shape of ropes, tin cans and papers to eat. The entire lot except two came from Texas. About half of the lot were immediately taken aboard the James Makee, as they were ordered by German families on Kauai.

Hawaiians at Omaha.

J. J. Egan, a prominent business man from Honolulu, is at the exposition calling upon Mr. Logan and Mr. Tows of the Hawaiian exhibit. Mr. Egan was formerly extensively engaged in the mercantile business in Honolulu, but recently sold out his interests, and is now traveling for pleasure. Next week Rev. C. M. Hyde, D.D., president of the North Pacific Missionary Institute in Honolulu, will make the exposition a visit. This institute is where native preachers are fitted for work. Rev. Mr. Hyde is a very prominent preacher and educator in the islands, and will stop over for a few days with his wife to see the white city.—Omaha Bee.

THE GEO. W. ELDER

Another Transport for Manila.

She Has About Six Hundred Men of the Twenty-Seventh Regi-
ment on Board.

The United States army transport George W. Elder docked at Fisherman's wharf at 7 o'clock last night with 42 officers and 512 men of the Twenty-seventh United States Volunteers, en route to Manila. The Elder will take on 250 tons of coal and sail for the Philippines tomorrow morning.

The Elder left the wharf at San Francisco at 5:20 o'clock on Wednesday evening, September 20, and anchored in the stream, sailing hence at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

The transport Tacoma, with the headquarters and band of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, sailed at 6 o'clock on Thursday, two hours ahead of the Elder, and brings the mails and newspaper files. Just outside the Heads the Tacoma was spoken by the Elder and instructions were given Lieutenant Colonel Cummins to go ahead with the Elder and not to keep in the wake of the Tacoma, according to military usage. The Elder then forged ahead and was soon out of sight of the Tacoma. It is probable the latter transport will arrive early this morning.

The military officers on board the Elder are: Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Cummins, Major C. D. V. Hunt, Captain and Assistant Surgeon Wm. Bowen, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon L. K. Graves, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. S. White, Captains Howard Atkinson, D. T. E. Castle, Wm. B. Gracie, Charles Becht, First Lieutenants E. J. Garyot, Z. F. Collett, A. E. Hartshorn, adjutant; James G. Hanna, C. J. Bailey, O. D. Weed, Edward O'Flaherty, Second Lieutenants L. S. Munford, John Oliver, George A. Vernon, A. McCoy, J. Lecour.

The following civilian clerks for the quartermaster's department at Manila are on board: Messrs. Williamson, Redding, McCabe, Berry and Dillon. The transport Grant was to sail from San Francisco last Friday, stopping at Honolulu. The troops which were intended for this vessel were quarantined owing to some cases of smallpox among the men, but it was not thought when the Tacoma sailed that there would be any delay in sending others in their place. This is the first trip of the Elder as a transport. She has been for many years in the Portland-Alaska trade and belongs to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., now being chartered by the United States Government. She is 1,224 tons and was built by Roach & Sons at Chester, Pa., in 1884. She is in splendid condition yet and made a good run without any accident. Smooth weather was encountered the entire voyage.

The officers of the Elder are: Captain E. D. Parsons, First Officer F. S. Meady, Second Officer S. A. Kidston, Third Officer J. Murphy, Purser J. H. O'Neill, Steward J. V. Knights, Chief Engineer E. P. Houghton, Second Engineer J. J. Dwyer.

TRANSPORTS REACH MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General Otis has informed the war Department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Ohio, with the men from the wrecked transport Morgan City. She left two sick men at Nagasaki. The City of Sydney also reached Manila today. There were no deaths during the voyage, but one man deserted at Nagasaki.

RELIEF DETAINED

Pending Investigation of Her Safety.

Decks Are Too High and Cost Room Too Small—Had Narrow Escape on Her Last Voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The hospital ship Relief did not sail yesterday for Manila, and there is a possibility that she may never be allowed to leave this port on an ocean voyage until her high decks are cut down and her coal bunkers enlarged. At any rate, she will not sail in the service of the Government until her seaworthiness has been passed upon by a board of survey which General Shafter has been ordered to appoint.

There seems to have been some conflict between the medical department and the quartermaster's department at Washington in the matter of the sending back of the Relief. Surgeon General Sternberg ordered her departure with her regular staff and about 125 others of the medical department and hospital corps, who were to be taken over merely as passengers. September 16 had been set some weeks ago as the day on which the Relief should set out. About ten days ago Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers Bolles and Bulger, condemned the vessel as a carrier of passengers across the Pacific. General Sternberg would have disregarded the ruling of these local inspectors.

Colonel Long, the depot quartermaster here, from whom the master of the vessel takes his orders, was not satisfied to let the Relief proceed until he had an investigation of her condition made for himself. The result of Colonel Long's investigation showed that because of her very high decks and broad exposure of cabin and superstructure the Relief might easily be lost in a typhoon, and that her small coal-carrying capacity made it impossible for her to steam in safety for any great distance at sea, especially should she encounter heavy weather. If more room were to be given to the coal, then there would not be enough for supplies. The fact was brought out that on the recent voyage of the Relief from Manila to San Francisco, via Japan and Honolulu, her bunkers were almost emptied of coal when she reached Honolulu, though she had experienced the best of weather. Had she lost time through storms she now would be undoubtedly at the bottom of the Pacific with the hundreds of soldiers who came over on her.

It did not satisfy Colonel Long and his superior quartermaster, General Ludington, in Washington, to be told that if the vessel coaled at Guam as well as at Honolulu she could make the passage in safety. He refused to order her departure, whereupon General Sternberg appealed to the Secretary of War, who yesterday ordered a careful consideration of the failings of the Relief by an expert board of officers.

SUCCESSOR TO PAUNCEFOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Commenting upon the difficulty experienced in finding a successor as Ambassador to Washington to Lord Pauncefote, a weekly paper says it is more than likely that Sir Thomas Henry Manderson, K. C. G., Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1884, will receive the appointment to Washington as a reward for his long service in the Permanent Under-Secretaryship.

It is reported that the Maunalei Sugar Co. have placed an order for 50-foot steam launch to ply between the plantation and Maui and Molokai ports.

Following are the latest San Francisco stock quotations of the 20th: Hana 14½@15. Hawaiian Commercial 96½. Hutchinson 29@30½. Kilauea 23. Makaweli 50. Onomea 39. Paauhau 37½@37½. Oceanic S. S. Co. 89.

The Executive Council yesterday gave a hearing to the representatives of the two Hilo railroads and the Waiakea plantation and waterfront masters at Hilo under date of yesterday. No lives were lost. Captain Patten of the Stetson has many friends in this port. He sailed from Portland for Taku, China, July 9, with 1,250,000 feet of lumber. The Stetson was under orders to go thence to Honolulu and load with sugar for New York. She was owned by Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me.; was 232.9 feet long, 41.3 broad and 26.3 deep, and her capacity was 1,710 tons net.

Contractor Arthur Harrison is doing good work on the big annex to the Bishop Museum. The slate roof was completed yesterday and the plastering of the interior walls commenced. Very few people have any idea of the magnitude of this building.

ST. JOHNS (N. B.), Sept. 16.—A violent hurricane swept this section of Newfoundland last night. Four fishing boats were driven off the St. John's coast and three men and a woman drowned. It is feared that there has been much damage and probably loss of life at more distant points.

THREATENED BY A FAMINE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Bombay: It is doubtful if a famine can be avoided in the Gherat, the Kathiawar and the southwest section of Sindh. Speaking generally, the famine will be restricted to a small portion of the country, but a serious scarcity is probable in large areas of Western India.

NO AID FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Associated Press learns authoritatively that the German Government has emphatically informed President Krueger to war.

WILLIAM IN SWEDEN.

MALMO, Sweden, Sept. 29.—Emperor William landed here this morning. The Crown Prince of Sweden and a number of dignitaries received His Majesty, and the party proceeded to the Snogeholm estate, where the Emperor will remain until Friday.

From Childhood
To Motherhood

Took It as a Child: Now gives it to her own Children.

Mrs. Mabel Boulton of Brisbane, Queenland, has had the following interesting and delightful experience:



"From infancy I was weak and delicate and grew to be anything but a robust child. I suffered from colds, no appetite, the usual consequences of such complainings but my parents bearing of the health restoring properties of

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

procured some for me and I am happy to say that after having taken two bottles I regained health, vigor and good appetite and have not been troubled ever since. I am now married and the family of my own, am still strong and well, and can recommend Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a good family medicine."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pill. To promote relieve and surely cure. Take it with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one tablet the day.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

SUGAR 43.

Hon. H. M. Sewall is receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

Captain Wm. Matson of the Hilo line of sailing vessels came down on the Australia.

Captain Cameron of the Claudine and his wife have returned from the Mainland.

The Board of Health calls for tenders for beef cattle for supplying the Lepper Settlement at Molokai.

The Bureau of Agriculture received a quantity of new seeds from Washington by the Australia.

Gus Schuman received an extra fine line of nice, stylish phaetons and runabout surreys by the Alden Besse.

Out of a total of 35 matches played, the Australian cricketers in England won 16 and lost 3, 16 having been drawn.

Miss Ethel Chamberlain, who arrived from the Coast by the Rithet, has come on a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. D. Mead.

With the Rio de Janeiro, City of Peking and China chartered for transports the local steamship timetables will need fixing up again.

Henry Waterhouse & Co. have resigned the agency of the British American Steamship Line. M. J. Bishop has been appointed agent.

Miss Laura Duncan, former principal of the Pohukaina School of Honolulu, has been elected to a position in the Los Angeles city schools.

The Misses Fullerton-Smith, who have been the guests of the Bishop of Honolulu and Mrs. Willis the past two weeks, left on the Aorangi for England.

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BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Associated Press learns authoritatively that the German Government has emphatically informed President Krueger to war.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—A message from Koenigswinter announces the arrival there yesterday of Prince Henry of Prussia and the German squadron to Chinese waters.

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., L'd.

Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York has offered to provide a number of American flags to be displayed over Hawaiian schools.

The Chamber of Commerce has been invited to meet the Executive this morning at 10 o'clock to discuss the subject of an Hawaiian exhibit at the Paris exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Stackable will be glad to see their friends at their residence on Hassinger street, near Pensacola, the premises formerly occupied by Mr. A. J. Campbell.

Invitations to the wedding of Miss Rose Roth and N. Emmet May have been issued. The ceremony is to take place in St. Andrew's Cathedral at high noon, October 12.

A quarterly dividend will be due and payable to the stockholders of Wilder's Steamship Co. on Saturday, the 30th. The stock books will be closed from today till October 2.

E. A. Williams has filed a petition in the Probate Court that J. S. Walker be appointed administrator of the estate

MANILA MATTERS

Signs of Weakening in the Insurgents.

Engage Davidson's Work on the Gunboat Paragua Comended—Death of Colonel Miley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: Two insurgent majors entered the American lines yesterday under a flag of truce. They visited General MacArthur and offered to release sixteen American prisoners, including Lieutenant Gilmore and his men from the gunboat Yorktown, who were captured at Baler on April 12 last. In return they merely asked permission to send these prisoners through the lines, accompanied by Filipinos, who desire to confer with General Otis. The request was granted and the insurgent officers returned to their lines this morning after promising that the prisoners would be released in a few days. No mention was made of an exchange of prisoners, and the insurgents are evidently desirous of showing their magnanimity. General Otis has consistently followed the policy of releasing Filipino prisoners of war, retaining only their arms.

DEATH FROM FALL

A Native Woman Falls Down Flight of Stairs.

Five Persons in the House in the Time of Accident—Inquest to be Held.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Last night at 12 o'clock W. C. Lounsbury, on returning where he rooms, found his landlady, a native woman, known as Emily Baily, dead at the foot of a stairway. The body was lying head downward in a pool of blood and life had, from all appearances, been extinct for over an hour. The woman who met so untimely a death was aged about 52 years. She lived on School street near Rice's stables, where the accident occurred last night, ending in her death. W. C. Lounsbury and W. Richards occupied a room in the upper story of the house. Lounsbury had been out late last night and discovered the woman lying dead on returning to his room at about 12 o'clock. He gives the following version of the affair:

"I had been out to the Orpheum and around town and did not get home until late. Emily's house is of two stories and has a single stairway leading down into the dining-room, which is also used as a bedroom. The stairway is very steep. When I got home I found Emily dead at the foot of the stairway with feet up and head down. It looked to me like an accident.

"Several persons were in the house, but none of them heard the fall or knew anything about the affair until I notified them. My roommate, Richards, was too far away to hear anything, being asleep.

Lounsbury, with Richards, went immediately to the Police Station to report the death, on learning of its occurrence. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth went to the scene of the accident.

Sydney Theatrical Burned.

The Tivoli theatre, Sydney, N. S. W., was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, 12th of September. The fire was first observed at 1 o'clock in the morning but the flames had, by that time, obtained such a hold on the building that the whole force of the Fire Department could not save the building. The theatre was the property of Harry Rickards, who passed through Honolulu some six weeks ago en route for the United States and Europe in search of new talent, and as the theatre was most lavishly stocked with scenery and appurtenances, his loss is a severe one.

TORTURED BY YAQUIS.

MAZATLAN (Mexico), Sept. 17.—Private advices from Sonoma show that Chief Tabatabai of the Yaquis, who remained loyal to the Mexican Government, was seized by the rebels and cruelly tortured, being stripped, slashed with knives and his body shockingly mutilated, while the Yaquis danced about him taunting him and crying out, "Take your peace now you are punished for siding with the Mexican Government."

The incident indicates the character of the Mexican Indians, who are as cruel as the Apaches.

COLLAPSE OF AN ADOBE.

LAS VEGAS (N. M.), Sept. 17.—An adobe house five miles from Moran, N. M., collapsed last night, killing Manuel Cordova and his wife and six children. It had been raining in that vicinity for several days and the dirt roof of the house, having become saturated, fell upon the inmates, crushing them. Only one member of the family, a boy of 10 years, escaped, he being outside the house when the accident occurred.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Root today received a cablegram from General Otis that seemed to indicate a weakening on the part of the insurgents in Luzon. It contained a proffer to deliver the American prisoners who have been for so many months in the hands of the insurgents, and also sought permission to parley with General Otis.

This cablegram was at once taken by Secretary Root to the Cabinet meeting and formed the main topic for discussion at the beginning of the Cabinet session. However, upon reading the message carefully its apparent importance seemed to diminish.

It is pointed out as a noticeable fact that Aguinaldo's name does not appear in General Otis' dispatch, and though this may not be of great significance, still, among some of the army officials it is surmised that there are serious dissensions among the insurgents, and that perhaps some of the discordant elements are acting on their own responsibility. The text of the dispatch follows:

"MANILA, Sept. 19.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur reports from Angeles' visit of two insurgent officers with request for permission to send into our lines American prisoners and to send to Manila prominent insurgent general officer for conference. The requested interview granted and the insurgent officers at Angeles return north this morning with the information.

OTIS.—It is supposed that the prisoners referred to are Lieutenant Gilmore and party of the cruiser Yorktown, as these are the only Americans in the hands of the rebels, unless the Filipinos have captured a few privates who from time to time have been reported missing.

Alluding to General Otis' dispatch regarding a conference with the insurgents, three of the Cabinet members, after the meeting, expressed their opinion that too much significance should not be attached to Aguinaldo's proposal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson, doted Manila, Sept. 18:

"Davidson, on the Paragua, had sharp engagement on the 14th at San Fabian, Lingayen Gulf, with about 300 insurgents heavily entrenched at a distance of from 1,100 to 700 yards. The insurgents fled. Their fire was weak and ineffective. On the Paragua there were no casualties. The senior commandant Davidson."

The Paragua is one of the little gun-boats turned over to the army by Admiral Watson, and Davidson, the commander, is a young ensign. The scene of the battle was on the north coast of Luzon, off the port which forms the northern terminus of the railroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Miley, inspector general of volunteers, died today at Manila. The information reached the War Department in a cablegram from General Otis. His death was due to cerebral meningitis, attendant on typhoid fever. Colonel Miley's rank in the regular army was first Lieutenant of the Second Artillery.

COURT NOTES.

In the equity suit of the Trustees of the Bishop Estate against the Dowsett heirs, Elizabeth J. Parker, one of the defendants, has filed a notice of acceptance with an authorization to Henry Holmes to appear and file such answer or consent to such decree as he may see fit.

In the suit of W. H. Pain and Paul Neumann vs. Cecil Brown, trustee, et al. a joinder in demurrer has been filed by the plaintiffs.

In the equity suit of Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., vs. H. F. Gibbs, a bill for injunction Deputy Marshal Chillingworth makes return of service of summons and order to show cause why the temporary injunction prayed for should not be issued.

Rosalie Weir has filed a bill for divorce from A. K. Weir. The parties were married in San Francisco in March, 1871, and last lived together as man and wife in this city. There are four children, all of whom are of age except Andrew, aged 17, now serving

with the United States Army in the Philippines. Neglect to provide for the libelant, and also extreme cruelty are the grounds alleged. Service of summons has been made on the libelant who resides at Paauhau, Hamakua, Hawaii.

In the case of J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine vs. B. F. Dillingham and the Waialae Agricultural Co., plaintiff's brief in reply has been filed.

W. F. Allen and Samuel Parker, executors of the estate of John P. Parker, have filed their final account and the usual petition for allowance of accounts and discharge. They charge themselves with \$574.46, and ask to be allowed \$122.66, leaving a balance of \$151.80 in their hands.

FRANCHISE REFUSED.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 16.—In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria today the Postmaster General, J. G. Duffy, announced that he had refused permission to the Eastern Extension Company to lay an alternative cable pending consultation with Great Britain, Canada and others concerned in the Pacific cable project.

DREYFUS IS FREE

Granted a Pardon By the French President.

Decision of the Cabinet Eccles Very Little Interest in Paris—Dreyfus' Whereabouts Unknown.

RENNES, France, Sept. 20.—Captain Alfred Dreyfus at 3 o'clock this morning left the prison here in which he had been confined since his return from Devil's Island, and proceeded to Vannes, where he took a train bound for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed.

M. Vigore, Chief of the Secret Service, and M. Dureau arrived at the prison after midnight, bringing the Minister of War's order for the release of Dreyfus. The latter walked from the prison to the Boulevard la Enne, where he entered a waiting carriage and was driven to the Vannes station, outside the town. Matthieu Dreyfus met him at the train and accompanied him to Nantes.

The carriage which had been waiting was the same vehicle which took Dreyfus to his prison when he returned from Devil's Island. Dreyfus got in opposite the house where Maitre Laborde had stayed previous to the attempt upon his life, alighted about 500 yards from the station and walked in regardless of the drizzling rain. The Nantes train came in just as he arrived. Alfred and Matthieu Dreyfus quickly took their seats and the train went out of Rennes, bearing Dreyfus away a free man.

While this dramatic turn in the Dreyfus drama was taking place all Rennes slept and the departure of the famous prisoner of Devil's Island was no more noticed than that of an ordinary traveler.

A small crowd of people had waited at the prison until midnight, expecting the release of Dreyfus, but it then dispersed, thinking it was too late for Dreyfus to leave.

Mme. Dreyfus left Rennes at noon, accompanied by her father and friends.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Captain Dreyfus, who for five long years has been a prisoner, will soon go free if he has not been released already. The Council of Ministers granted him a pardon today after his appeal for revision had been withdrawn.

The decision of the Cabinet to pardon Dreyfus created less interest in Paris than would the result of a big horse race. In fact, it may be said that it caused no excitement whatever. There was no rioting on the boulevards. In front of the offices of the Libre Parole, where a crowd usually assembles in the evening to gaze upon the huge colored transparencies outside the windows of the leading anti-Semitic organ, there was not the slightest gathering or the faintest sign of demonstration either for or against Dreyfus.

One would think that the fire of the Dreyfus agitation had burned itself out. The anti-Dreyfusard evening papers tried to infuse interest into the Government's action by a rabid attack upon President Loubet, but their efforts were futile. The peaceful crowds that filled the tables in front of the cafes, sipping their after-dinner coffee, looked at the newsboys who displayed the front pages of these sheets, with their violent headlines, but utterly refused to get excited. The majority did not even discuss the matter or only made the passing remark that the decision was just as had been expected and predicted by every Parisian newspaper since the Rennes court-martial delivered its verdict.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Today's Cabinet meeting lasted longer than usual, Secretaries Hay, Gage and Long were the absentees. The cable of General Otis, informing the Secretary of War that Aguinaldo's request that one of his representatives be allowed to come through the American lines for a conference with General Otis regarding the release of American prisoners, was laid before the meeting by Secretary Root and discussed at length. The question of the release of the Spanish prisoners whom Aguinaldo is reported

as ready to release if transports are sent to the blockaded ports for that purpose was considered, but no action taken.

NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

HAWAIIAN REGISTRY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following proclamation has been issued:

"By the President of the United States—Executive Order:

"In the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President on July 7, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States,' the President of the United States hereby directs that the issue of registers to vessels by the authorities of Hawaii entitling such vessels to all rights and privileges of Hawaiian vessels in the ports of nations or upon the high seas shall hereafter cease."

This puts an end to any further proceedings in these islands towards registering vessels under the Hawaiian flag.

Joseph Marsden was heard from by the Australian. He was in New York on the 7th inst., and from there was going to Chicago for several days; then on to San Francisco. He may be looked for here very shortly.

CHINESE EMPRESS

Fears That Her Food Has Been Poisoned.

Is Seriously Ill and Li Hung Chang is Once More High in Her Favor.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—Affairs at Peking have been thrown into strange confusion, according to advices by today's mail steamer, by the sudden and dangerous illness of the Empress Dowager and the circulation of a report that Li Hung Chang had been called upon to resume his old rank and office. The Empress Dowager's illness dates from August 25, when she was suddenly attacked with violent vomiting, the fear being entertained that her food had been poisoned. The Imperial physicians declined to discuss this supposition and three days later their royal mistress, although apparently recovered, was visited by those having access to her presence as quite the reverse of her former self mentally, being weak and listless, paying little or no attention to affairs of state brought to her attention.

At the same time the announcement was made that the resignation of Vice-Roy Yu of Nanking had been accepted, Viceroy Yu Lu of Tien-tsin, a pronounced Li Hung Chang man, succeeding. The Empress Dowager had also requested Li Hung Chang to resume his old post at Tien-tsin, despite the violent opposition of her nephew, Jung Lu, who fears that Li may deprive him of the command of the Pei-ang land and naval forces, without which he cannot maintain his position against Prince Ching. There are some among the European students of Oriental politics on the scene who suspect that much of the Empress Dowager's illness is assumed to keep the rival factions of Jung Lu and Prince Ching from coming to blows until she has perfected another coup d'état. The design, it is intimated, is to induce Maquin Ito to come to Peking, and that he and Li Hung Chang shall be her deputies in the government of China.

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SOLOMON'S MINES

Not Rider Haggard's but
Those of the Great King.

Cecil Rhodes Believes the Lost
Mines of Ophir Have Been Dis-
covered in the Zambesi.

And King Solomon made a navy of
ships in Eion-Geber, which is beside
Eloth, on the shores of the Red Sea,
in the land of Edom.

And Hiram sent in the navy his ser-
vants, shipmen that had knowledge of
the sea, with the servants of Solomon.

And they came to Ophir and fetched
thence gold, 420 talents, and brought
it to King Solomon.

And it is said further that this navy
of Hiram came once in three years
with gold and silver, apes and ivory
and peacocks.

And ever since then men have
dreamed of the lost mines of Ophir.
Gold and silver, ivory and apes and
peacocks can be found in India and in
Africa. So most students have set-
tled on one of these two lands as con-
taining the lost treasure houses of the
earth. Others maintain that the land
of Ophir was in Arabia. But Africa
is the favorite place now, and so hard-
headed and unvisionary a man as Ce-
cill Rhodes believes not only that the
mines are on that continent, but he
has reason to feel assured that their
location has been established almost
exactly, at least exactly enough to
make it possible to find them. In a
communication which he has just
made to the shareholders of the Char-
tered Company he asserts that the
ancient mines are situated on the
southern affluents of the Zambesi river
and that their rediscovery is under
way of being made a fact.

Now there has just come news from
the interior of Africa about strange
discoveries that at least point to com-
ing revelations of vast interest. The
report comes from an exploring party
under Dr. Carl Peters, and is to the
effect that in Macombe's country,
which is in South Zambesi—that part
of British South Africa known under
the general title of Rhodesia—he has
discovered a huge mountain, on which
there stand mighty and ancient ruins
of a character identical with those dis-
covered in Zimbabwe. All the indica-
tions, according to the short report,
are that they belonged to a settlement
of miners and assayers, there having
been found enough evidences of their
work to warrant such a conclusion as
to the profession of these forgotten in-
habitants of inner Africa. Now it has
been fairly well established, as far as
theory aided by careful study and
knowledge could do it, that the inhab-
itants of Zimbabwe were miners who
worked for Solomon, and as these
newly found ruins are identical with
them in character, they furnish addi-
tional testimony in support of the be-
lief that the world is on the track of
King Solomon's famous mines at last.

In his report Dr. Peters refers to the
old tradition that half a day's jour-
ney from the river Mansoro is a fort
named Massapa, and that near this is
the "great mountain of Fura" very rich
in gold, and there are people who say
that this name of "Fura" is a corruption
of the name Ophir. It is this
mountain in which are Cyclopean
ruins, according to the story. It was
to find these ruins that Dr. Peters
made his journey from the Zambesi;
he concluded that the Muira is the
Mansoro of the old maps, and he in-
vestigated that territory.

He found ruins there, of which he
says: "The ruin is about two miles
distant from Inja-ka-Fura. I went to
this ruin in the afternoon with Herr
Gramann, and we ascended it, un-
doubtedly the first whites who have
done so for centuries, as Mr. Pusey had
only looked at it from the bottom."
We stood in a courtyard before
an ancient Cyclopean wall, partly fal-
len to pieces, partly rising up to 12
feet to 15 feet in height. With a feel-
ing of awe I stood in the midst of
these remains of ancient, very ancient,
human activity. We discovered to-
ward the center of the top another
ground wall along the edge of the top
which led me to believe a second wall
formerly ran around the platform itself.
Why the old conquerors chose
this spot for their fort is easy to see.
The Muira touches the bottom of the
hill, so water was handy. A second
river we have discovered at the back
of the ruin. I am certain we shall find
still more of these Cyclopean build-
ings."

With this first authentic news from
Dr. Peters' expedition the tongues of
the British officials who have in their
charge the affairs of Africa have been
loosened sufficiently for them to ack-
nowledge that the explorer's trip is
not in the interests of Germany, as
his previous expeditions have been,
but in the interests of British Africa
pure and simple. And the big men in
South Africa have admitted even more
—they admit now that Dr. Peters and
his British colleagues, among whom
are men of the British army, have
been directly charged with "the explo-
ration and exploitation of the un-
inhabited territories on the southern afflu-
ents of the Zambesi."

"Of course," said one of the officials
recently, "we couldn't afford to invite
ridicule by announcing in so
many words that what we were after
was the rediscovery and acquisition of
the lost mines of Ophir. But that is
what we have sent this expedition for,
and we have every reason to believe
that it has a fair chance to find them.
For many years hard-headed and pro-
prietor, but enterprising capitalists have
been encouraging and helping biblical
scholars, antiquarians and geographers,
to puzzle out the problem of the
territory in which these mines prob-
ably are. And an immense mass of
information has been gathered, with the
result that enough money was forth-
coming from shrewd and unimaginative
men to fit out this expedition.
The world soon will hear remarkable
news from the Zambesi."

Dr. Carl Peters started on his ex-
pedition quietly in the end of April. At
the time his trip was dismissed with-
out much talk, as being merely one
of many lesser exploring enterprises.
His second in command is Captain
George Silver, who commanded in
the famous Black Watch till recently,
when he was relieved to take part in
the romantic quest. Many mining ex-
perts accompany the expedition, which is
escorted by native Somalis.

The expedition was carefully and
lavishly equipped. The start into the
interior was made through Portuguese
territory, the port of Chindu being se-
lected as the most convenient. A
stern-wheel steamer, like those which
were used with such good effect on the
Nile in the Kitchener campaign, was
used to transport the party to the up-
per reaches of the Zambesi river,
which were reached about a month ago.

GUERIN GIVES UP

End of the Ridiculous
Fiasco in Paris.

He Surrendered When the Police
and Military Prepared to
Storm His Residence.

PARIS, Sept. 20, 4:30 a. m.—At 4
o'clock this morning M. Guerin prom-
ised to surrender.

Precisely at the hour appointed a
captain of the Municipal Guards
rapped at the door of Fort Chabrol.
There was a moment of expectation
and then the door opened. M. Guerin
calmly presented himself, meekly sur-
rendered and was driven to the Po-
lice Depot in an open cab, seated be-
side the captain of the guards. His
companions were allowed to go free.

Thus the six weeks' siege ended in
sublimely ridiculous style.

The night was well chosen by the
Government, as the excitement over
the capture of the fort would inevi-
tably divert attention from the pardon
extended to Dreyfus. The plan was to
attack the building and arrest Guerin
and his band. The Government had
given him until 4 o'clock this morning to
surrender and had a regular army to
assault the fort if he refused. Troops,
Municipal Guards, mounted and on
foot, and policemen to the number of
nearly 1,000 were dispatched to cordon
all the streets.

The majority of the crowd were at
the opposite end of the street, from
which M. Guerin and his companions
were driven away, and the first inti-
mation these sightseers had that Fort
Chabrol had surrendered was the
withdrawal of the troops and guards.
The exclamation was heard on all
sides: "Why, they have surrendered
like sheep. What a fiasco!" and the
crowd, cheated out of the anticipated
storming of the fort by fire and water,
dispersed, laughing at the expense of
the Government which had taken six
weeks to accomplish what, with a lit-
tle determination, might have been
done the first day, and exchanging sar-
castic comment on the chicken-hearted
conduct of M. Guerin and his garrison,
who they had fondly hoped would
make a spirited resistance.

The Aztec is Here.

United States Army Transport
Aztec with 366 horses for the army of
the Philippines is at Pacific Mail wharf
from San Francisco having arrived at
day break yesterday morning.

The horses that were on board were
all taken ashore immediately. Many of
them are suffering severely from
dysentery and are quarantined at the
United States government paddocks.

Lieutenant H. A. Slevin of the 4th
Cavalry, U. S. A., is in command; Veter-
inary Surgeon Batten has charge of the
welfare of the animals and Acting
Assistant Surgeon Andy Hall is the
ship's doctor. Fourteen enlisted men
of the 27th, 30th, 31st and 34th Regiments
are aboard in charge of private
horses; they will join their respective
organizations in the Philippines. Twenty-
eight civilian teamsters look
after the government horses. Thirty-
one ambulances with all the parapher-
nalia connected therewith are among
the vessel's cargo destined for service
on the field. One Hospital Corps member,
Warren Leavenworth is aboard.

Four young stowaways were found on
board and will be returned to San
Francisco on the next steamer. The
officers of the Aztec are: Captain
Trask, First Officer Hanson, Second
Officer Carlson, Third Officer Sullivan,
Chief Engineer Domingus, and
Second Engineer Sullivan. The Aztec
takes on some of the horses left here by
the Leelanau and the horses that are
well enough out of those which arrived
yesterday. She will sail in about
nine days for Manila.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is
used in the manufacture of Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy and the roots
used in its preparation give it a flavor
similar to that of maple syrup, making
it very pleasant to take. As a medi-
cine for the cure of coughs, colds, la-
sophy, croup and whooping cough it
is unequalled by any other. It always
cures, and cures quickly. For sale by
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale
agents for H. L. and all druggists and
dealers.

THE MORGAN CITY

Her Troops Hungry on a
Rocky Beach.

One Million Dollars in Treasure is Still on
Board the Sunken Ship—The
Hoover Off.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—The
Royal Mail steamer Empress of India,
arriving here today, was signaled as
she passed the rocky beach at Onomichi,
Japan, on which the shipwrecked
men of the transport Morgan City are
camped, only the masts and funnel
tops of their steamer being visible.
Thus interrupting the voyage of a liner
is a serious matter, and it was a
serious matter that occasioned it, the
800 or more men for Philippine re-en-
forcement finding themselves on
shortest rations and with a prospect of
even these stopping. Five days' food
had been sent from Kobe, but
there remained but one day's provi-
sions and no sign of the promised re-
lief steamer. The Empress gave all
the supplies that could be spared from
the ship's stores and anticipated that
there would be no further hunger
among the castaways.

No decision had at that time been
reached as to the raising of the vessel,
which, according to the report of the
Japanese cruiser Yoshino, which vis-
ited the scene immediately after the
disaster, will be very difficult, if not
impossible. Nor had any steps been
taken toward the recovery of the \$1,
000,000 in pay money that went down
with the ship. The point at which
the disaster occurred is a desolate
spot in the Inland Sea between Kobe
and Nagasaki, known as Miura, near
Onomichi, Bingo province. The cur-
rent runs strong, and there is some
fear of the ship being washed bare by
the action of the water, the men having
been successful only in removing
their personal belongings.

Under orders from the Governor at
Hiroshima, the Chief of the district
police, with several inspectors and
policemen, the heads of the village
and doctors and nurses of the Hiroshi-
ma Red Cross Society were promptly
on the scene to relieve the immediate
necessities of the unfortunate men.
They were totally unprepared, how-
ever, to cope with the food question for
so numerous a body, and had not the
Canadian Pacific steamer responded to
their call they must have experienced
all the torments of acute hunger.
The Empress also brought word from
Manila that the United States trans-
port Hooker, which had been on the
rocks off Corregidor Island, had been
floated, but that the Spanish steamer
Espana, which had gone to the assist-
ance of the Hooker, is now on the
rocks herself. The Hooker's hull has
been damaged, the full extent of her
injuries being impossible to estimate
until she has been docked at Hong-
kong.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Sept. 19.—The
wholesale migration of Japanese to the
Hawaiian Islands, which a year or so
ago occasioned their Government con-
siderable alarm, has again become a
live issue at Tokio. According to advi-
ces by the Empress today, agents of
the Hawaiian plantations have been
employed during three months past se-
curing contract laborers through the
main island of Japan, and the success
of their efforts was brought forcibly
to the notice of the Tokio Government
recently by the announcement that
transportation had been arranged for
9310 men and 1250 women, all engaged
for plantations in the Hawaiian group.
The agents are now hastening forward
their shipment preparations, inasmuch
as it is promised that keen restrictive
measures will be introduced at the first
assembling of the Japanese Parliament.
Of the laborers thus far engaged
a majority are to open up new plan-
tations now being established with
American capital.

DAMON AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Ha-
waiian Minister of Finance was at the
Treasury Department today to consult
officials. He said that he was on his
way to Europe to secure immigrants
from among the better class in North-
ern Italy and Sweden to Hawaii, and
inquired if any obstacle would be
placed in the way under the United
States immigration laws. Assistant
Secretary Taylor told him that, as Con-
gress had not yet extended the immi-
gration laws to Hawaii, the Govern-
ment could not interfere and, moreover,
had no desire to do so, even if the class
of immigrants secured was good.

PRINCE DAVID AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Prince
David Kawanakoa, a cousin of former
Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, ar-
rived at Washington today from Honolulu.
His visit is purely personal and has
no connection with the politics of
the Islands. He will visit the former
Queen, who is now a resident of
Washington, and will go on to New
York to the yacht races early in October.

BRITISH CRUISER AT SAN DIEGO.
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 19.—The British
cruiser Leander, which arrived last
night from Acapulco, will remain here
until 9 a. m. tomorrow, sailing direct
to Esquimalt.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

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